most college-aid programs, the reductions in actual spending on higher education would have to be huge.

The Congressional Budget Office has predicted that in fiscal 1987 it would take a 3-per-cent across-the-board reduction to cut the deficit to the amount required by law.

At first glance, that doesn't appear to be a substantial price for higher-education programs to pay. But that's where the structure of the programs takes it toll.

Most spending on college student-aid programs, except for the Guaranteed Student Loans, is financed a year or more in advance of the time the funds are actually dispensed to institutions and students. That is because the federal fiscal year does not begin until October 1, well after colleges have opened and students have had to pay tuition bills.

Because the Senate plan calls for reductions in what is actually spent in a given year, the programs that are financed ahead of time would be harmed more than others, say Congressional aides and education lobbyists.

For example, if the programs that aid disadvantaged students, known as "trio," had to be reduced by 3 per cent of their outlays—the actual money spent—in fiscal 1987, the programs' operating budget might have to be cut by 42 per cent, according to the Committee on Education Funding.

Over all, instead of slicing various federal programs by a uniform amount, say critics of the Senate plan, the effects will be erratic and some programs will be virtually eliminated.

Mr. Hawkins charged that the Senate plan would give the President the leeway to cut entire programs that he would like to eliminate. He said that all student-aid programs, such as Pell Grants and National Direct Student Loans, are counted as one "program" in the budget process. That would mean that the President could achieve the percentage reduction called for in the law by eliminating some specific programs and not cutting others at all.

The Reagan Administration proposed its fiscal 1986 budget to replace the various student-aid programs now in existence—except for Guaranteed Student Loans—with a single program of grants to the states. Some college representatives speculated that the balanced-budget plan would provide Mr. Reagan with an opportunity to do exactly that.

How the Budget Process Works—in Theory

Late January or early February: President sends his budget to Congress.

February through early March: Senate and House Budget Committees hold hearings on the budget.

March 15: Other committees make recommendations to the budget committees on spending for areas in their jurisdictions.

March through early April: Budget committees draw up plan to set overall spending totals and ceilings for 21 functions of government. Plan calls for "reconciliation," in which other committees are required to modify existing laws to cut spending or increase revenue.

April 15: Budget committees send proposed budget resolutions to the House and Senate.

April 15 to May 15: House and Senate pass separate versions of budget resolutions. Differences are ironed out in a conference committee.

May 15: Congress passes first budget resolution. No Presidential signature required.

May through September: Funds for specific departments, agencies, and programs are approved first by the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees, then by the full committee, and then by the House and Senate. Differences are ironed out in conference committees and final appropriations bills are passed and signed by the President. (By September 15, Congress is supposed to pass a second budget resolution revising spending limits and making them binding. This step has been omitted in recent years and the April resolution made binding.)

October 1: Federal fiscal year begins. For agencies whose appropriations bills have not been passed, Congress passes a "continuing resolution," which allows them to continue operating, usually at previous year's spending levels.

40 Pct. of Adults Want Further Education, but Most Say They Would Need Student Aid

PRINCETON, N.J.

Four of every 10 American adults want to obtain further education, a survey scheduled to be released this week indicates.

In a poll of adults two years ago, only 24 per cent said they wanted more schooling.

Asked what type of institution they would like to attend, the largest proportion, 26 per cent, would choose a vocational or technical school. The other popular choices were public two-year and public four-year colleges, each chosen by 21 per cent of those surveyed.

Cost is one reason for those selections. A majority of those questioned said that tuition at vocational and community colleges was "about right."

In contrast, 70 per cent said that private four-year institutions were too expensive, and 54 per cent said private two-year colleges were also too costly.

The Council for Advancement and Support of Education and the New England Board of Higher Education sponsored the nationwide survey of 1,004 adults in conjunction with National Higher Education Week.

Despite sentiment that college is too expensive—77 per cent said tuition was rising so quickly that most people would not be able to afford college and 69 per cent said they could not attend college without grants or low-interest loans—public support for increases in federal student aid has fallen, the survey found.

In the 1983 poll, 63 per cent said they favored increasing student aid, and they ranked it third in a list of 14 major programs that the federal government supports.

This year, only 53 per cent advocated more student aid, and it dropped to seventh place on the list of federal priorities. The top three priorities are medical research, medical care for the elderly, and aid to higher education.

Asked on what basis financial aid should be given to college students, 43 per cent prefer to award it on academic ability, while 41 per cent would base it on financial need. Fourteen per cent want it based equally on merit and need.

The public is satisfied with the quality of a college education, the survey results indicate, with nearly three-quarters rating it excellent or good. Forty-four per cent said the quality of a college education was improving, 37 said it was the same, and 16 per cent said it was getting worse.

Among other survey results:

► Two-thirds said that the role of sports in college is overemphasized.

► Asked how intercollegiate athletics have affected the image of higher education, 44 per cent said it harmed the image, 30 per cent said it had no effect, 22 per cent said it helped the image, and 4 per cent had no opinion.

► Thirty-seven per cent said they had made a donation to a college or university.

► On the issue of tax reform, 77 per cent favored retaining the federal tax deduction for charitable giving.

Opinion Research Corporation conducted the telephone survey between September 27 and October 7. The margin of sampling error is plus or minus 3 per cent, 95 per cent of the time.

The survey report, *American Attitudes Toward Higher Education—1985*, is available for $95, prepaid, from Opinion Research Corporation, P.O. Box 183, Princeton, N. J. 08542.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

Public's Views on Federal Support for Colleges

	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose
Grants to low-income students	46.4%	38.0%	8.2%	5.7%
Low-interest loans to middle-income students	40.3%	41.4%	11.5%	5.8%
Support for colleges with a large percentage of low-income students	36.9%	45.1%	9.7%	6.3%
Support for university research				
in the arts	14.7%	41.1%	29.4%	11.9%
in the humanities	18.7%	47.5%	21.0%	8.3%
in medical fields	52.3%	37.1%	5.8%	3.6%
in the physical sciences	22.5%	51.5%	16.7%	4.8%
in the social sciences	13.2%	47.8%	25.5%	9.7%

Note: "Don't know" responses omitted

SOURCE: OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION

Panel Votes to Keep Tax Break

Continued from Page 11

bers of the Ways and Means Committee are involved in negotiations over legislation designed to balance the federal budget.

The committee's chairman, Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, is leading the House delegation to the House-Senate conference committee that is dealing with the budget.

The negotiations are expected to take up much of his time until at least the end of the month, making it difficult for him to lead the effort to write a tax-reform measure before Congress adjourns for the year.

But Ms. Milliken said college leaders must continue campaigning against any action that would harm their institutions. Even if no measure is passed this year, she said, lawmakers will eventually pass a tax bill, "and they always start where they left off."

As a result, she said, when college leaders lose a fight on a tax issue they are worried about, "they start one step behind" the next time lawmakers begin drafting a bill.

College Groups Agree on Pell Grant Formula

Continued from Page 11

or 60 per cent of a student's expenses, whichever is less. Those figures now are $2,100 or 60 per cent.

► The size of the maximum award would increase by $200 per year during the years that the legislation is in effect.

Rep. William D. Ford, Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, said he liked the compromise. He has included it in a draft plan being used to guide the subcommittee as it writes the new legislation.

Representatives of public colleges suggested earlier this year that students be allowed to receive Pell Grants that would cover 70 per cent of the cost of their education. Private-college officials had suggested instead that the size of the grants be increased to a maximum of $2,100 for tuition and another $2,100 for living expenses.

The kinds of changes initially proposed by several associations would have hiked the program's price tag substantially, however. The proposal from the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, for example, would have cost about $5.2-billion in fiscal 1988.

Lawmakers refused to consider those proposals. They said Congressional concern about the huge federal budget deficit would make it virtually impossible to enact legislation containing such huge cost increases.

The following associations endorsed the new Pell Grant plan: the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, the American Council on Education, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, the Association of American Universities, the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

—STACY E. PALMER

In Federal Agencies

Continuation awards. The Department of Education has announced new application procedures for continuation awards in certain higher-education programs (*Federal Register*, October 15, Pages 41,726-8).

Data collection. The following federal agencies have submitted lists of data-collection requests to the Office of Management and Budget for review: the Department of Health and Human Services (*Federal Register*, October 11, Pages 41,594-5), the Department of Education (*Federal Register*, October 15, Pages 41,725-6), and the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities (*Federal Register*, October 17, Pages 42,107-8).

Radioactive material. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has extended to November 7 the period for public comment on proposed rules regarding financial responsibility in cases of accidental release of radioactive material (*Federal Register*, October 16, Page 41,904).

Radioactive material. The Department of Transportation has published amendments to regulations concerning the shipment of radioactive material. They will take effect December 1 (*Federal Register*, October 16, Pages 41,895-9).

Science. The National Science Foundation has published a statement describing the way it is organized (*Federal Register*, October 16, Pages 41,966-74).

Washington People

Warren J. Baker, president of California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo, has been nominated to the National Science Board, the policy-setting arm of the National Science Foundation.

C. Everett Koop, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, has been nominated to a second term.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Political disruption in Central America has made scholars' field work there dangerous and difficult—if not impossible. Story on Page 5.

The Administration wants federal agencies to have access to confidential tax data to verify family-income information on student-aid forms. Story on Page 11.

The Senate has voted to spend $600-million less on student aid in fiscal 1986 than was spent last year. Story on Page 11.

The movement to end higher education's investments in companies doing business in South Africa has begun to take aim at faculty pension plans. Story on Page 19.

Denying tenure to a female professor because she has not earned the esteem of male colleagues does not constitute sex bias, a federal court has ruled. Story on Page 19.

Ending 10 years of litigation, the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association has agreed to increase benefits for women who retired between March 24, 1972, and May 1, 1980. Story on Page 20.

A higher drinking age may make it more difficult for campus officials to control students' use of alcohol, experts say. Story on Page 23.

The council of the N.C.A.A. has refused to endorse modifications in proposed academic standards for freshman athletes. Story on Page 25.

Divisions deepened at two South African universities as students and faculty members responded to violence there. Story on Page 29.

A student strike has virtually emptied classrooms at Israel's six universities. Story on Page 29.

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Colleges Find Enrollments Hold Steady

Better programs, recruiting said to offset smaller pool

Colleges and universities are reporting relatively small changes in enrollment this fall—welcome news to those who feared that the drop in the numbers of high-school graduates would lead to empty college classrooms.

College officials are citing improved academic programs and more aggressive recruiting of high-school students and older adults as the reasons enrollments are stable.

The National Center for Education Statistics estimates that enrollment this fall is 12,247,000, down less than 1 per cent from last year.

Nationwide, enrollment figures have topped 12 million in each of the last five years, despite a 12-per-cent drop in the number of high-school graduates since 1980-81. Last year about 2.7 million students graduated from high school.

Since 1980, the number of 18- to 24-year-olds, the traditional college-going population, has fallen 5 per cent.

Counts on Public Campuses

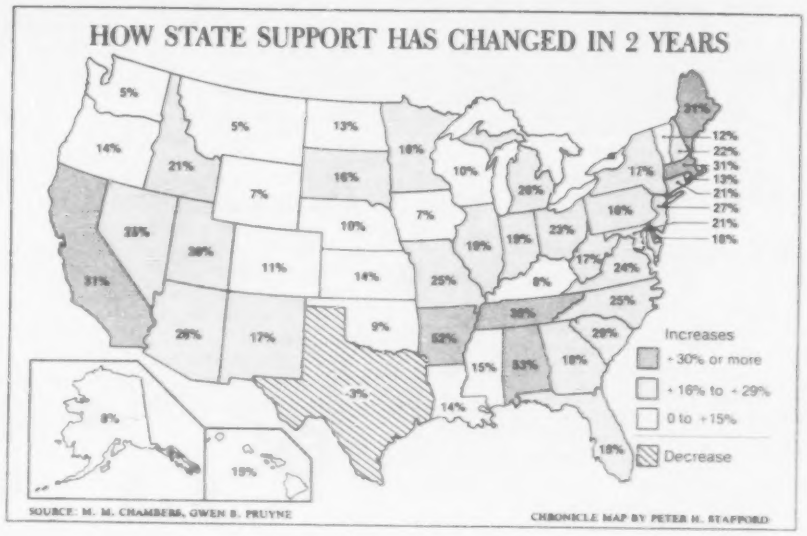
Nearly 8 in 10 college students attend public institutions, and the states with the largest public-college enrollments are reporting the following preliminary student counts:

► In the University of California system, enrollment is up 2 per cent, to 108,250. At the community colleges, enrollment is down 3 per cent, to about 1,067,000. The California State University System has no estimates yet.

► In Texas, enrollments at two-year colleges and four-year institutions have fallen about 2 per cent each, to 294,000 and 363,000, respectively.

► In New York, enrollment in public institutions is down about 2 per cent from

Continued on Page 18, Column 1


HOW STATE SUPPORT HAS CHANGED IN 2 YEARS
Increases
+ 30% or more
+ 16% to + 29%
0 to +15%
Decrease
SOURCE: M. M. CHAMBERS, GWEN B. PRUYNE
CHRONICLE MAP BY PETER H. STAFFORD

States' Spending on Colleges Rises 19 Pct. in 2 Years, Nears $31-Billion for '85-86

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

The states will spend nearly $31-billion in tax money on colleges and universities this academic year—a two-year gain of 19 per cent.

The increase, following last year's 16-per-cent jump, marks a continuing recovery in state support for higher education. Two years ago the increase was at its lowest level since 1960, 11 per cent.

The changes range from an increase of 53 per cent in Alabama to a drop of 3 per cent in Texas—the only state that did not register a gain.

The appropriations figures were compiled by M. M. Chambers, a professor of education at Illinois State University, and Edward R. Hines, director of the university's Center for Higher Education. They calculated changes in appropriations over two years to even out the wide variations in spending that may occur from year to year.

No Unbridled Euphoria

Although the gains are impressive, "unbridled euphoria is neither appropriate nor justified," Mr. Hines said. Some gains are less than they appear, he said, and some money is coming with strings attached. "State appropriations are a partial look at a complex picture," he continued.

Mr. Hines cautioned against making "simplistic regional comparisons" of state support. "It's more than a 'frost belt' versus 'sun belt' phenomenon," he said.

Shaping this year's appropriations levels were concerns about tuition, efforts to promote economic development and improve educational quality, and mandates to raise or lower taxes, he said.

Not All Is 'New Money'

Many state legislatures are examining the share of expenses that tuition covers. In Ohio, for example, tuition increases have been held down in an effort to make college accessible to more students. "The legislature has increased appropriations, but not all of that is 'new money,' because it's replacing tuition dollars," Mr. Hines said. "It's not going to new or expanded programs."

What "new money" is available in the states typically goes for specific economic-

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

Scientists from Many Countries Converge on Devastated Mexico City

By DEBRA BEACHY

MEXICO CITY

The devastating earthquake that hit here last month has turned the city into a living laboratory for natural and social scientists.

Researchers from the United States, Britain, Canada, Iceland, Italy, Peru, and Venezuela, among others, have joined Mexican colleagues in a massive effort to analyze the causes and consequences of the quake, which killed more than 5,000 people and destroyed some 700 buildings.

Their tasks have ranged from analyzing the most basic information about the quake itself to identifying procedures to minimize damage and disorder should another major tremor strike.

Many of the basic seismological data on the quake were gathered through a program operated jointly by the National Autonomous University of Mexico and the University of California at San Diego.

Krishna Singh, a seismologist at the Mexican university's Institute of Geophysics, said that digital measuring devices—more exact than seismographs—had provided researchers with some of the best earthquake records in history. The devices were installed six months ago along Mexico's Pacific Coast, where the quake was centered.

Many Disciplines Involved

The work of seismologists is only one element of a research effort that has involved engineers, lawyers, physicians, psychologists, sociologists, and scientists from many disciplines and many countries.

A month after the quake, researchers were still collecting field data, analyzing the aftershocks, and sifting through the rubble in Mexico City.

Louise Comfort, an associate professor of public and international affairs at the University of Pittsburgh, came to Mexico City soon after the disaster to develop a model for appropriate community and government responses to such events.

"The main problem I have found here is that there are too many little centers of power sprouting up like pyramids, everywhere," Ms. Comfort said.

"There is no coordination between them," she said, "and there are no effective channels of communication." But, she added, "Some of the same problems would

Continued on Page 30, Column 1

FACT-FILE

State Appropriations for Higher Education

The following data were compiled by M. M. Chambers and Edward R. Hines of Illinois State University. The full report, including additional footnotes, will be available next month from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. The price is $3.50 a copy for nonmembers.

Annual Appropriations

	Appropriations 1985-86 (add 000)	2-year change
ALABAMA		
U of Alabama	$ 202,440	+54%
Auburn U	116,471	+61%
U of South Alabama	40,287	+54%
Jacksonville St U	18,595	+47%
Troy St U	16,852	+69%
Alabama A&M U	14,487	+44%
Alabama St U	14,392	+65%
U of North Alabama	13,976	+59%
U of Montevallo	10,382	+57%
Livingston U	6,665	+58%
Athens St C	3,324	+64%
Community colleges	66,088	+47%
Student aid	1,063	+ 8%
Other appropriations*	100,619	n/c
Total	**$ 625,641**	**+53%**
ALASKA		
U of Alaska	$ 115,619	+ 6%
Community colleges	51,880	+26%
Student aid	63,600	+ 1%
Other appropriations	4,657	n/c
Total	**$ 235,756**	**+ 8%**
ARIZONA		
U of Arizona	$ 186,428	+26%
Arizona St U	136,754	+31%
Northern Arizona U	48,109	+27%
Community colleges	57,410	+29%
Other appropriations	3,641	n/c
Total	**$ 432,342**	**+28%**
ARKANSAS		
U of Arkansas	$ 181,994	+47%
Arkansas St U	29,296	+48%
U of Central Arkansas	20,926	+57%
Southern Arkansas U	12,821	+56%
Arkansas Tech U	11,688	+56%
Henderson St U	9,302	+35%
Community colleges	22,941	+58%
Student aid	7,140	n/c
Other appropriations	3,116	n/c
Total	**$ 299,224**	**+52%**
CALIFORNIA		
U of California		
Los Angeles	$ 367,914	+44%
Berkeley	291,401	+50%
Davis	243,053	+48%
San Diego	164,735	+53%
San Francisco	130,936	+40%
Irvine	126,936	+61%
Santa Barbara	113,244	+56%
Riverside	77,609	+46%
Santa Cruz	60,339	+58%
System admin	67,894	+29%
Cal St U system	1,256,724	+32%
Hastings C of Law	11,273	+53%
Cal Maritime Academy	5,434	+21%
Community colleges	1,178,532	+11%
Student aid	110,481	+36%
Other appropriations	3,134	n/c
Total	**$ 4,209,000**	**+31%**
COLORADO		
U of Colorado	$ 148,869	+10%
St Bd of Ag (for Colorado St U, U of Southern Colo, and Ft. Lewis C)	78,558	+14%
U of Northern Colorado	22,659	+ 8%
Colorado Sch of Mines	9,244	+ 3%
State colleges (Mesa, Metropolitan, Western, and Adams St)	38,303	+ 8%
State comm colls	44,721	+12%
District comm colls	10,087	+ 1%
Occupational ed	23,302	+ 7%
Student aid	24,631	+15%
Veterans' tuition aid	369	+ 7%
Other appropriations	5,625	n/c
Total	**$ 406,368**	**+11%**
CONNECTICUT		
U of Connecticut	$ 149,740	+24%
State university system		
Southern Conn St U	22,977	+23%
Central Conn St U	22,509	+23%
Western Conn St U	10,812	+24%
CONNECTICUT—Continued		
State university system—continued		
Eastern Conn St U	8,753	0%
Central office	1,555	−19%
Regional comm colls	40,183	+20%
State tech colls	12,948	+23%
Other appropriations	60,440	n/c
Total	**$ 329,917**	**+21%**
DELAWARE		
U of Delaware	$ 54,438	+19%
Delaware St C	13,994	+22%
Tech and comm colls	20,070	+ 8%
Other appropriations	2,909	n/c
Total	**$ 91,411**	**+18%**
FLORIDA		
U of Florida	$ 270,895	+19%
U of South Florida	126,667	+27%
Florida St U	109,558	+22%
Florida International U	49,354	+28%
U of Central Florida	45,610	+18%
Florida Atlantic U	36,602	+29%
Florida A&M U	29,172	+22%
U of West Florida	23,720	+22%
U of North Florida	17,886	+21%
Aid to private insts	12,949	+15%
Community colleges	356,133	+11%
Student aid	18,557	n/c
Aid to pvt-coll students	13,323	+32%
Other appropriations	19,352	n/c
Total	**$ 1,129,778**	**+18%**
GEORGIA		
U of Georgia	$ 200,957	n/c
Med C of Georgia	89,472	n/c
Georgia St U	72,205	n/c
Georgia inst of Tech	67,269	n/c
State colleges		
Georgia Southern	19,919	n/c
West Georgia	15,949	n/c
Valdosta	13,558	n/c
Columbus	12,397	n/c
Kennesaw	10,832	n/c
Fort Valley	9,896	n/c
Savannah	9,523	n/c
Albany	9,462	n/c
Augusta	8,945	n/c
Georgia	8,936	n/c
Southern Tech Inst	8,831	n/c
Armstrong	7,944	n/c
Georgia Southwestern	7,554	n/c
North Georgia	6,060	n/c
Aid to st comm colls	53,534	n/c
Aid to Dekalb CC	6,520	n/c
Other appropriations	24,834	n/c
Total	**$ 664,597**	**+18%**
HAWAII		
U of Hawaii	$ 186,804	+15%
Other appropriations	43,787	n/c
Less tuition and other revenue	−21,955	− 1%
Total	**$ 208,636**	**+15%**
IDAHO		
U of Idaho	$ 50,371	+23%
Boise St U	25,677	+24%
Idaho St U	21,721	+15%
Lewis-Clark St C	3,822	+25%
Community colleges	5,515	+23%
Vocational education	13,380	+16%
Student aid	267	0%
Other appropriations	1,082	n/c
Total	**$ 121,835**	**+21%**
ILLINOIS		
U of Illinois	$ 461,046	+18%
Southern Illinois U	156,815	+17%
Northern Illinois U	73,918	+18%
Illinois St U	57,979	+17%
Western Illinois U	40,178	+15%
Eastern Illinois U	31,309	+20%
Northeastern Illinois U	24,426	+17%
Chicago St U	20,901	+15%
Governors St U	15,651	+12%
Sangamon St U	14,633	+ 8%
Community colleges	191,632	+20%
Student aid	160,457	+19%
Other appropriations	65,408	n/c
Total	**$ 1,314,353**	**+19%**
INDIANA		
Indiana U	$ 238,998	+17%
Purdue U	165,938	+19%
Ball St U	67,799	+20%
Indiana St U	47,728	+14%
U of Southern Indiana	7,362	+23%
Indiana Voc-Tech C	33,976	+45%
Vincennes U	14,652	+31%
Student aid	27,802	+23%
Other appropriations	3,096	n/c
Total	**$ 607,341**	**+19%**
IOWA		
U of Iowa	$ 134,047	+ 7%
Iowa St U	121,992	+ 7%
U of Northern Iowa	38,820	+ 6%
Board of Regents	456	+ 6%
Aid to area schools	65,862	+ 4%
IOWA—Continued		
Student aid	24,083	+15%
Total	**$ 385,260**	**+ 7%**
KANSAS		
U of Kansas	$ 135,654	+ 6%
Kansas St U	83,002	+18%
Wichita St U	36,392	+20%
Pittsburg St U	16,452	+15%
Emporia St U	15,913	+ 8%
Fort Hays St U	15,550	+14%
Kansas Tech Inst	3,116	+22%
Washburn U of Topeka	4,450	+17%
Community colleges	27,695	+17%
Student aid	4,881	− 1%
Other appropriations	6,395	n/c
Total	**$ 349,500**	**+14%**
KENTUCKY		
U of Kentucky	$ 177,975	+ 9%
U of Louisville	89,521	+ 9%
Eastern Kentucky U	36,789	+ 5%
Western Kentucky U	35,858	+ 6%
Murray St U	27,554	+ 6%
Morehead St U	22,087	+ 6%
Northern Kentucky U	18,796	+ 9%
Kentucky St U	12,153	+23%
Ky Higher Ed Assistance Authority	7,579	+ 5%
Other appropriations	4,753	n/c
Total	**$ 433,065**	**+ 8%**
LOUISIANA		
Louisiana St U	$ 329,159	+18%
Southern U	45,719	+17%
Bd of Trustees system		
U of Southwestern La	36,692	−15%
Louisiana Tech U	26,738	+ 9%
Northeast Louisiana U	25,715	+ 8%
Southeastern La U	18,454	0%
Northwestern St U	17,072	+ 3%
Nicholls St U	16,633	+ 8%
McNeese St U	18,180	+11%
Grambling St U	16,507	+24%
Delgado CC	12,257	+ 4%
Aid to private colleges	574	n/c
Student aid	3,501	n/c
Other appropriations	5,256	n/c
Total	**$ 572,557**	**+14%**
MAINE		
U of Maine	$ 79,449	+32%
Maine Maritime Acad	3,586	+20%
Vocational education	15,142	+26%
Student aid	2,750	n/c
Total	**$ 100,927**	**+31%**
MARYLAND		
U of Maryland	$ 285,811	+22%
State colleges		
Towson	31,509	+20%
Morgan	23,960	+34%
Frostburg	13,529	+20%
Salisbury	11,358	+21%
U of Baltimore	11,285	+25%
Bowie	9,768	+26%
Coppin	8,993	+24%
St Mary's C of Md	5,817	+22%
Trustees	5,304	n/c
Community colleges	96,710	+21%
Aid to private colleges	14,721	+14%
Student aid	8,931	− 2%
Other appropriations	5,114	n/c
Total	**$ 532,510**	**+21%**
MASSACHUSETTS		
U of Massachusetts	$ 233,007	+23%
U of Lowell	45,581	+34%
Southeastern Mass U	28,761	+29%
State colleges		
Salem	19,603	+26%
Bridgewater	18,894	+28%
Fitchburg	15,629	+22%
Westfield	12,673	+23%
Worcester	12,659	+31%
Framingham	12,430	+23%
Mass Maritime Acad	8,567	+18%
North Adams	8,523	+21%
Mass C of Art	8,162	+51%
Community colleges	123,386	+36%
Student aid	57,775	+70%
Other appropriations	105,452	n/c
Total	**$ 711,102**	**+31%**
MICHIGAN		
U of Michigan	$ 232,020	+26%
Michigan St U	206,163	+26%
Wayne St U	141,006	+26%
Western Michigan U	64,812	+25%
Eastern Michigan U	48,916	+26%
Central Michigan U	42,225	+29%
Ferris St C	30,923	+24%
Michigan Tech U	30,433	+26%
Northern Michigan U	30,002	+25%
Oakland U	27,925	+25%
Grand Valley St C	19,074	+28%
Saginaw Valley St C	10,370	+32%
Lake Superior St C	8,070	+24%
MICHIGAN—Continued		
Community colleges	175,537	+21%
Student aid	76,735	n/c
Other appropriations	1,755	n/c
Total	**$ 1,145,986**	**+26%**
MINNESOTA		
U of Minnesota	$ 344,893	+17%
State universities	118,396	+13%
Area voc-tech insts	133,572	+16%
Community colleges	61,167	+18%
Mayo Medical Sch	1,052	−17%
Other appropriations	53,725	n/c
Total	**$ 722,805**	**+16%**
MISSISSIPPI		
U of Mississippi	$ 96,717	+16%
Mississippi St U	83,224	+17%
U of Southern Mississippi	39,849	+11%
Jackson St U	18,266	+ 2%
Delta St U	11,735	+10%
Alcorn St U	9,148	+ 2%
Miss Valley State U	7,652	0%
Miss U for Women	7,952	− 6%
Vocational education	46,706	+12%
Community colleges	60,691	+27%
Student aid	1,792	−12%
Other appropriations	15,170	n/c
Total	**$ 398,902**	**+15%**
MISSOURI		
U of Missouri	$ 241,247	n/c
Southwest Missouri St U	35,177	n/c
Central Missouri St U	25,166	n/c
Southeast Missouri St U	24,753	n/c
Northeast Missouri St U	19,450	n/c
Northwest Missouri St U	14,082	n/c
Missouri Western St C	9,734	n/c
Missouri Southern St C	9,437	n/c
Lincoln U	8,596	n/c
Harris-Stowe C	3,911	n/c
Aid to pub comm colls	50,899	+29%
Student aid	8,144	n/c
Other appropriations	3,286	n/c
Total	**$ 453,882**	**+25%**
MONTANA		
U of Montana	$ 27,846	+ 3%
Montana St U	42,927	+ 5%
Eastern Montana C	10,946	+ 6%
Northern Montana C	6,312	+11%
Western Montana C	3,262	+13%
C of Min Sci & Tech	8,339	− 1%
Community colleges	3,210	+ 3%
Student aid	4,504	+10%
Other appropriations	838	n/c
Total	**$ 108,184**	**+ 5%**
NEBRASKA		
U of Nebraska	$ 165,175	+10%
State colleges		
Kearney St C	11,196	+18%
Wayne St C	6,101	+11%
Chadron St C	5,714	+10%
Peru St C	3,287	+10%
System office	264	−45%
Aid to tech comm colls	23,141	+ 7%
Coordinating Comm	73	−42%
Total	**$ 214,951**	**+10%**
NEVADA		
U of Nevada		
Reno	$ 42,439	n/c
Las Vegas	26,788	n/c
Community colleges	17,412	n/c
Other appropriations	7,771	n/c
Total	**$ 94,410**	**+25%**
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
U of New Hampshire	$ 28,537	+19%
Plymouth St C	5,270	+18%
Keene St C	5,161	+15%
School for Lifelong Learning	532	+46%
NH Tech Inst	2,214	+17%
Voc tech insts	6,547	+34%
Other appropriations	2,004	n/c
Total	**$ 50,265**	**+22%**
NEW JERSEY		
Rutgers U	$ 195,427	+30%
U of Medicine & Dentistry of NJ	113,995	+21%
NJ Inst of Tech	28,964	+42%
State colleges		
Montclair	27,649	+31%
Paterson	25,866	+29%
Trenton	25,035	+30%
Kean	23,465	+29%
Glassboro	23,014	+31%
Jersey City	20,793	+26%
Richard Stockton	13,041	+15%
Ramapo	11,736	+25%
Thomas A Edison St C	2,279	+47%
Aid to county colleges	75,613	+30%
Aid to private colleges	16,095	+45%
Student aid	71,173	+19%
Other appropriations*	173,506	n/c
Total	**$ 847,873**	**+27%**

Note: Some totals may be inconsistent with itemized figures because of rounding.
n/c Not comparable
* Estimated

for 1985-86, and Changes over 2 Years

	Appropriations 1985-86 (add 000)	2-year change
NEW MEXICO		
U of New Mexico	$ 104,376	+17%
New Mexico St U	67,948	+15%
Eastern New Mexico U	20,519	+16%
NM Inst of Min & Tech	12,784	+13%
NM Highlands U	9,855	+20%
Western New Mexico U	6,310	+39%
Community colleges	6,630	+34%
Other appropriations	6,142	n/c
Total	**$ 234,564**	**+17%**
NEW YORK		
State U of NY centers		
Stony Brook	$ 230,766	+25%
Buffalo	153,050	+ 8%
Albany	72,311	+ 3%
Binghamton	50,304	+ 7%
St U of NY med centers		
Downstate	117,167	+14%
Upstate	92,236	+11%
State U of NY colleges		
Buffalo	36,945	+ 3%
Brockport	29,340	− 6%
Oswego	28,248	− 1%
New Paltz	25,156	+ 5%
Oneonta	23,094	− 3%
Cortland	22,286	− 2%
Plattsburgh	21,920	− 1%
Geneseo	20,478	0%
Potsdam	20,036	− 4%
Fredonia	19,869	− 4%
Purchase	17,911	+ 4%
Old Westbury	14,470	+10%
Statutory colleges		
Cornell U	86,860	+10%
Ceramics at Alfred U	5,480	+16%
Specialized colleges		
Environmental Science & Forestry	16,068	+ 8%
Empire State	12,252	+15%
Technology	9,872	+15%
Optometry	9,386	+14%
Maritime	7,866	+ 8%
Ag & tech colleges		
Farmingdale	25,834	+ 5%
Alfred	16,327	− 2%
Cobleskill	11,199	− 2%
Morrisville	11,079	+ 1%
Delhi	10,709	+ 3%
Canton	9,156	0%
University-wide programs	119,491	n/c
Aid to City U of NY	447,758	+12%
Community colleges	258,759	+32%
Private colleges	144,562	+13%
Student aid	420,183	n/c
Other appropriations*	314,134	n/c
Less student fees and other income	−378,024	+ 1%
Total	**$ 2,545,546**	**+17%**
NORTH CAROLINA		
U of North Carolina		
Chapel Hill	$ 204,840	+26%
Greensboro	39,430	+23%
Charlotte	36,101	+30%
Wilmington	20,731	+32%
Asheville	10,167	+41%
North Carolina St U	180,925	+29%
East Carolina U	86,790	+24%
Appalachian St U	38,116	+26%
NC A&T St U	25,880	+28%
Western Carolina U	25,055	+28%
NC Central U	22,151	+28%
Winston-Salem St U	11,936	+32%
Fayetteville St U	11,732	+39%
Pembroke St U	9,748	+32%
Elizabeth City St U	8,944	+29%
NC Sch of the Arts	6,462	+29%
CC's and tech insts	281,568	+18%
Other appropriations	78,223	n/c
Total	**$ 1,079,822**	**+28%**
OHIO		
Ohio St U	$ 241,744	+18%
U of Cincinnati	108,086	+18%
U of Akron	55,553	+19%
Ohio U	51,568	+30%
Kent St U	51,070	+16%
U of Toledo	46,175	+19%
Wright St U	45,879	+32%
Bowling Green St U	45,737	+18%
Cleveland St U	42,436	+16%
Miami U	39,633	+21%
Youngstown St U	32,415	+19%
Medical C of Ohio	20,008	+19%
Central St U	11,063	+14%
Northeastern Med C	10,502	+21%
Case Western Res U Med and Dental Schs	6,072	− 2%
Community colleges	68,262	+22%
Tech colleges	64,005	+25%
U branches	36,079	+19%
Other appropriations	110,976	n/c
Total	**$ 1,085,255**	**+23%**
OKLAHOMA		
U of Oklahoma	$ 119,744	+ 8%
Oklahoma St U	111,831	+ 9%

	Appropriations 1985-86 (add 000)	2-year change
OKLAHOMA—Continued		
Central St U	23,337	+ 8%
Northeastern Okla St U	15,393	+12%
Southwestern Okla St U	12,524	+ 7%
Cameron U	10,568	+ 6%
Southeastern Okla St U	9,674	+ 7%
East Central Okla St U	9,599	+11%
Okla C of Osteo Med	6,887	+ 7%
Langston U	5,169	+12%
Northwestern Okla St U	4,329	+ 5%
Okla Panhandle St U	4,030	+ 7%
U of Science & Arts	3,879	+ 5%
Community colleges	72,088	+ 7%
Student aid	11,886	n/c
Other appropriations	4,940	n/c
Total	**$ 425,877**	**+ 9%**
OREGON		
Oregon St U	$ 74,577	+16%
U of Oregon	44,095	+13%
Oregon Health Sci U	53,167	+18%
Portland St U	29,621	+10%
Southern Oregon St C	10,609	+16%

	Appropriations 1985-86 (add 000)	2-year change
OREGON—Continued		
Oregon Inst of Tech	9,243	+14%
Western Oregon St C	8,401	+ 3%
Eastern Oregon St C	6,226	+17%
Community colleges	57,235	+13%
Student aid	10,535	+26%
Other appropriations	6,486	n/c
Total	**$ 312,194**	**+14%**
PENNSYLVANIA		
Pennsylvania St U	$ 171,638	+16%
Temple U	104,193	+15%
U of Pittsburgh	94,656	+16%
Lincoln U	7,022	+21%
State U system	268,156	+13%
Thaddeus Stevens St Sch of Tech	3,036	+17%
Private, state-aided insts	56,802	+18%
Community colleges*	85,365	+28%
Student aid	118,015	+17%
Other appropriations*	154,765	n/c
Total	**$ 1,063,638**	**+16%**
RHODE ISLAND		
U of Rhode Island	$ 86,159	+19%

	Appropriations 1985-86 (add 000)	2-year change
RHODE ISLAND—Continued		
Rhode Island C	24,944	+10%
CC of Rhode Island	19,608	+11%
Student aid	8,248	+14%
Other appropriations	2,467	n/c
Total	**$ 110,416**	**+13%**
SOUTH CAROLINA		
U of South Carolina	$ 137,002	+26%
Clemson U	93,439	+29%
Medical U of SC	92,759	+25%
South Carolina St C	19,125	+26%
Winthrop C	16,435	+25%
C of Charleston	17,072	+37%
Citadel Military C of SC	12,001	+22%
Francis Marion C	9,279	+41%
Lander C	6,881	+46%
Comm on Higher Ed	1,883	+ 8%
Aid to pvt-coll students	14,846	+22%
Tech and comp colls	84,425	+35%
Total	**$ 695,149**	**+29%**

Continued on Following Page

How the States Rank on 7 Scales

	1985-86 appropriations (a)		Appropriations per capita (b)		Approp. per $1,000 of personal income (c)		5-year change (d)		10-year change (e)		5-year change less inflation (f)		10-year change less inflation (g)	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank
Alabama	$ 625,641,000	16	$157.87	9	$15.69	6	+53%	1	+150%	22	+41%	1	+ 24%	22
Alaska	235,756,000	35	495.29	1	26.98	1	+ 8%	45	+345%	1	0%	46	+122%	1
Arizona	432,342,000	25	142.86	16	11.96	16	+28%	8	+150%	20	+18%	8	+ 28%	25
Arkansas	299,224,000	33	127.93	27	12.90	12	+52%	2	+190%	8	+40%	2	+ 44%	8
California	4,209,000,000	1	166.20	8	11.34	19	+31%	8	+173%	13	+21%	6	+ 39%	13
Colorado	406,368,000	27	129.54	25	9.23	35	+11%	40	+120%	33	+ 2%	40	+ 10%	33
Connecticut	329,917,000	31	105.10	41	6.32	49	+21%	18	+116%	38	+11%	19	+ 7%	36
Delaware	91,411,000	47	150.59	13	10.90	25	+18%	25	+116%	35	+ 9%	25	+ 9%	35
Florida	1,129,778,000	6	103.83	43	8.07	42	+18%	24	+175%	12	+ 9%	24	+ 37%	12
Georgia	664,597,000	14	115.28	37	9.86	33	+18%	23	+158%	17	+ 9%	23	+ 29%	17
Hawaii	208,636,000	39	212.68	3	15.40	8	+15%	33	+119%	34	+ 6%	33	+ 9%	34
Idaho	121,835,000	41	122.45	31	12.06	15	+21%	20	+ 98%	46	+11%	20	− 1%	45
Illinois	1,314,353,000	4	114.58	38	8.27	39	+19%	22	+106%	42	+10%	22	+ 2%	42
Indiana	607,341,000	17	110.61	40	9.43	34	+19%	21	+108%	41	+10%	21	+ 4%	41
Iowa	385,280,000	29	132.48	22	11.25	20	+ 7%	47	+111%	39	− 1%	47	+ 5%	39
Kansas	349,500,000	30	144.84	14	10.89	26	+14%	35	+128%	28	+ 5%	35	+ 14%	28
Kentucky	433,085,000	24	117.39	33	11.26	19	+ 8%	44	+152%	19	0%	44	+ 28%	19
Louisiana	572,657,000	19	129.21	28	11.87	17	+14%	36	+184%	9	+ 5%	36	+ 42%	9
Maine	100,927,000	45	87.92	48	8.07	41	+31%	5	+123%	30	+21%	5	+ 11%	30
Maryland	532,510,000	21	123.90	29	8.47	37	+21%	18	+123%	31	+12%	18	+ 11%	31
Massachusetts	711,102,000	13	122.94	30	8.30	38	+31%	4	+240%	2	+21%	4	+ 68%	2
Michigan	1,145,966,000	5	126.44	29	10.02	32	+28%	10	+103%	43	+17%	10	+ 1%	43
Minnesota	722,805,000	12	173.75	6	13.11	11	+18%	30	+134%	25	+ 7%	30	+ 16%	25
Mississippi	388,902,000	28	154.91	11	17.49	3	+15%	32	+167%	14	+ 7%	32	+ 33%	14
Missouri	453,882,000	23	90.96	46	7.49	46	+25%	12	+112%	38	+16%	12	+ 9%	38
Montana	106,184,000	44	131.93	23	12.45	13	+ 5%	46	+142%	24	− 3%	48	+ 21%	24
Nebraska	214,951,000	36	134.93	21	10.77	27	+10%	42	+115%	37	+ 2%	42	+ 7%	37
Nevada	94,410,000	48	104.90	42	7.78	45	+25%	13	+150%	21	+16%	13	+ 25%	21
New Hampshire	50,265,000	49	51.71	50	3.90	50	+22%	17	+124%	29	+13%	17	+ 12%	29
New Jersey	847,673,000	10	113.16	39	7.31	47	+27%	9	+166%	15	+16%	9	+ 39%	15
New Mexico	234,564,000	36	166.83	7	16.06	5	+17%	27	+211%	4	+ 9%	27	+ 55%	4
New York	2,545,546,000	2	143.74	15	10.02	31	+17%	28	+103%	44	+ 9%	28	+ 1%	44
North Carolina	1,079,822,000	8	178.11	5	16.13	4	+25%	14	+183%	6	+15%	14	+ 46%	6
North Dakota	124,430,000	40	184.34	4	14.68	10	+13%	37	+156%	18	+ 5%	37	+ 27%	18
Ohio	1,085,255,000	7	101.06	44	8.17	40	+23%	16	+146%	23	+14%	16	+ 29%	23
Oklahoma	425,877,000	26	130.52	24	11.08	22	+ 9%	43	+234%	3	+ 1%	43	+ 68%	3
Oregon	312,194,000	32	116.80	34	10.05	30	+14%	34	+ 98%	47	+ 6%	34	− 2%	47
Pennsylvania	1,063,638,000	9	89.46	46	7.26	48	+16%	31	+ 69%	50	+ 7%	31	− 18%	50
Rhode Island	110,416,000	42	115.36	36	8.95	36	+13%	38	+131%	26	+ 5%	38	+ 15%	26
South Carolina	505,149,000	22	156.34	10	15.13	9	+29%	7	+130%	27	+19%	7	+ 14%	27
South Dakota	61,971,000	48	88.66	47	7.93	43	+16%	29	+ 78%	49	+ 7%	29	− 13%	49
Tennessee	547,788,000	20	116.87	35	11.15	21	+35%	3	+195%	5	+25%	3	+ 47%	5
Texas	2,204,354,000	3	139.12	18	10.97	24	− 3%	50	+165%	16	−11%	50	+ 32%	16
Utah	249,399,000	34	151.61	12	15.52	7	+26%	11	+183%	10	+16%	11	+ 41%	10
Vermont	44,618,000	50	84.18	49	7.80	44	+12%	39	+122%	32	+ 3%	39	+ 10%	32
Virginia	767,147,000	11	140.30	17	10.27	29	+24%	15	+177%	11	+15%	15	+ 38%	11
Washington	586,933,000	18	137.25	20	10.59	28	+ 5%	48	+ 90%	48	− 3%	48	− 5%	48
West Virginia	233,057,000	37	119.39	32	12.27	14	+17%	28	+110%	40	+ 8%	28	+ 8%	40
Wisconsin	655,436,000	15	137.58	19	11.02	23	+10%	41	+ 90%	46	+ 2%	41	− 2%	46
Wyoming	110,377,000	43	217.71	2	17.65	2	+ 7%	46	+191%	7	− 1%	46	+ 45%	7
Total U. S.	**$30,747,229,000**		**$131.50**		**$10.22**		**+19%**		**+140%**		**+10%**		**+ 19%**	

Note: Percentages shown are rounded. Rankings are based on unrounded figures.

(a) Reported by M. M. Chambers and Edward R. Hines of Illinois State University as state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses and scholarship programs for higher education. Amount of appropriations may be reduced later in some states because of shortfall in revenues. Not included are appropriations for capital outlay and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees. Included are appropriations for ann... operating expenses even if appropriated to some other state agency for ultimate allocation to institutions of higher education. Also included are state tax funds appropriated for scholarships and for statewide governing or coordinating boards.

(b) State appropriations divided by the U. S. Census Bureau's civilian population estimates for 1984.

(c) State appropriations divided by personal income, in thousands of dollars, reported by the U. S. Commerce Department for 1984.

(d) Increase in appropriations for 1985-86 over 1983-84, as reported by M. M. Chambers and Edward R. Hines.

(e) Increase in appropriations for 1985-86 over 1975-76, as reported by M. M. Chambers and Edward R. Hines.

(f) Two-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 8.1 per cent, as indicated by the Labor Department's Consumer Price Indexes for June, 1985, and June, 1983.

(g) Ten-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 100.7 per cent, as indicated by the Labor Department's Consumer Price Indexes for June, 1985, and June, 1975.

FACT-FILE—Continued

State Appropriations for Higher Education

	Appropriations 1985-86 (add 000)	2-year change
SOUTH DAKOTA		
U of South Dakota	$ 23,748	n/c
South Dakota St U	28,816	n/c
SD Sch of Mines & Tech	7,804	n/c
Northern St C	6,342	n/c
Black Hills St C	5,053	n/c
Dakota St C	3,972	n/c
Other appropriations	5,487	n/c
Less tuition and investment income	−19,251	n/c
Total	**$ 61,871**	**+16%**
TENNESSEE		
U of Tennessee	$ 221,729	+28%
Memphis St U	48,764	+41%
East Tennessee St U	32,363	+42%
Middle Tenn St U	26,448	+30%
Tennessee Tech U	21,142	+36%
Tennessee St U	17,521	+29%
Austin Peay St U	11,232	+32%
Community colleges	86,512	+28%
State tech insts	25,078	+32%
Area voc tech schs	22,072	+35%
Other appropriations	66,927	n/c
Total	**$ 547,788**	**+36%**
TEXAS		
U of Texas	$ 785,279	− 3%
Texas A&M U	260,326	− 7%
Texas Tech U	102,289	−13%
U of Houston	105,683	−17%
Texas St U System	68,467	−15%
East Texas St U	20,078	−22%
U System of South Texas	23,363	−14%
North Texas St U	45,341	−15%
Texas St Tech Inst	37,696	− 9%
Texas Woman's U	26,236	−22%
Lamar U	26,755	−13%
Stephen Austin St U	22,635	−16%
Texas Southern U	16,297	−48%
Pan American U	18,049	−13%
Texas C of Osteo Med	19,400	− 5%
West Texas St U	12,113	−23%

	Appropriations 1985-86 (add 000)	2-year change
TEXAS—Continued		
Midwestern St U	8,911	−20%
Baylor Med & Dental	39,784	− 7%
Community colleges	443,411	+ 3%
Other appropriations	122,201	n/c
Total	**$ 2,204,354**	**− 3%**
UTAH		
U of Utah	$ 111,383	+23%
Utah St U	57,870	+28%
Weber St C	29,913	+24%
Utah Tech C	23,527	+37%
Southern Utah St C	9,049	+24%
Snow C	5,093	+22%
Dixie C	4,941	+24%
C of Eastern Utah	4,171	+29%
Other appropriations	3,452	n/c
Total	**$ 248,380**	**+26%**
VERMONT		
U of Vermont	$ 23,800	+11%
State colleges	11,669	+12%
Student aid	9,060	+12%
Other appropriations	89	n/c
Total	**$ 44,618**	**+12%**
VIRGINIA		
Virginia Polytech Inst and St U	$ 125,414	+20%
Va Commonwealth U	124,929	+23%
U of Virginia	118,527	+24%
Old Dominion U	36,112	+21%
C of William and Mary	30,670	+16%
George Mason U	34,365	+31%
James Madison U	21,974	+16%
Norfolk St U	19,377	+23%
Radford U	15,246	+26%
Virginia St U	14,057	+26%
Longwood C	7,643	+26%
Mary Washington C	7,222	+17%
Virginia Military Inst	7,166	+23%
Christopher Newport C	6,962	+31%
Community colleges	132,839	+13%

	Appropriations 1985-86 (add 000)	2-year change
VIRGINIA—Continued		
Other appropriations	64,544	n/c
Total	**$ 767,147**	**+24%**
WEST VIRGINIA		
West Virginia U	$ 104,585	+14%
Marshall U	28,808	+15%
Fairmont St C	8,653	+15%
W Va inst of Tech	7,759	+16%
West Virginia St C	7,448	+14%
West Liberty St C	6,441	+11%
Shepherd C	5,796	+20%
Concord C	5,145	+12%
W Va C of Grad Studies	4,504	+13%
Glenville St C	4,378	+14%
West Virginia Sch of Osteopathic Med	4,303	+57%
Bluefield St C	4,168	+16%
Community colleges	10,138	+16%
Other appropriations*	30,931	n/c
Total	**$ 233,057**	**+17%**
WISCONSIN		
U of Wisconsin system		
Madison	$ 214,796	+11%
Milwaukee	66,851	+ 9%
Oshkosh	25,697	+ 4%
Eau Claire	25,231	+ 7%
Stevens Point	21,294	+ 7%
Whitewater	20,693	+ 6%
La Crosse	19,857	+ 5%
Stout	18,527	+ 9%
River Falls	14,862	+12%
Platteville	13,899	+ 8%
Parkside	13,329	+ 9%
Green Bay	12,421	+11%
Superior	8,502	+ 6%
Two-year centers	17,541	+11%
Extension	33,076	+10%
Systemwide	15,889	+12%
Med C of Wisconsin	6,314	+ 2%
Voc-tech adult ed	78,556	+13%
Higher ed aids board	28,109	+16%
Total	**$ 655,436**	**+10%**

Biennial Appropriations

	Appropriations 1985-87 (add 000)	2-year change
NORTH DAKOTA		
North Dakota St U	$ 91,112	+12%
U of North Dakota	90,076	+15%
St Sch of Science	18,504	+ 2%
Minot St C	13,016	+11%
Dickinson St C	9,368	+10%
Valley City St C	7,415	+ 9%
Mayville St C	6,389	+ 9%
Community colleges	9,497	+51%
Aid to pvt-coll students	500	+25%
Other appropriations	2,983	n/c
Total	**$ 248,860**	**+13%**
WASHINGTON		
U of Washington	$ 346,519	+ 4%
Washington St U	207,213	+ 5%
Western Washington U	59,105	+ 5%
Eastern Washington U	57,107	+ 3%
Central Washington U	48,907	+ 3%
Evergreen St C	26,621	+ 4%
Community colleges	396,461	+ 5%
Student aid	31,954	+29%
Other appropriations	3,979	n/c
Total	**$ 1,177,866**	**+ 5%**
WYOMING		
U of Wyoming	$ 150,367	+ 5%
Community colleges	65,958	+14%
Other appropriations	4,410	n/c
Total	**$ 220,755**	**+ 7%**

Note: Some totals may be inconsistent with itemized figures because of rounding.
n/c Not comparable
* Estimated

States' Spend ng on Colleges Rises 19 Pct. in 2 Years, Nears $31-Billion for '85-86

Continued from Page 1

development and education-reform projects, he said.

"In many states higher education is looked at as a vehicle for improving the state's economy," he said. Legislators are paying for special programs, such as ones to assist small business or speed the commercial development of technology, and expect to see results if they are to continue the support, he said.

At least 15 states have established new programs to stimulate educational improvement, Mr. Hines said, and he anticipates that more will do so this year.

"In states where reforms of elementary and secondary education are under way, we're optimistic that this year and next the states will turn their attention to higher education, and we can expect higher appropriations," he said.

Again, though, the money will stop if the programs do not live up to expectations, he added.

In 9 of the 12 states that reduced income taxes this year, the increase in appropriations is below this year's average gain, Mr. Hines said.

Data Not Absolutely Comparable

The figures cover only appropriations of tax funds for operating expenses, and they exclude capital outlays and money from student fees and federal and local governments. They include appropriations to colleges and universities, student financial-aid programs, governing or coordinating boards, and other state agencies that ultimately allocate the money to colleges.

Because of differences in state budgeting and reporting practices, the figures are not absolutely comparable, Mr. Hines said. The appropriations figures have been collected by Mr. Chambers since 1958, and he publishes them as soon as they are available in his monthly report, *Grapevine*.

Fat Years After Lean Years

Joseph T. Sutton, executive director of the Alabama Commission on Higher Education, attributed that state's 53-per-cent gain to an improved economy and "a broad political consensus that higher education is important to the continued economic development of the state."

"We've had two fat years on top of four or five lean years," he said, noting that even with the gains, colleges and universities had not recovered the losses they suffered during the last recession.

Alabama was more affected by the recession than other Southern states because its economy is based on manufacturing, he said. Efforts to diversity the economy have paid off, however, with growth coming in high technology and medical research.

Although Arkansas reported a gain of 52 per cent, flagging tax revenues this year will mean that colleges and universities will receive smaller, though still considerable, increases, according to Tom Spencer, interim director of the Arkansas Board of Higher Education.

Last year higher education received 26 per cent more money, and legislators hoped to match that this year.

"At the time the appropriation was made, there was at least a chance that we would get the full increase," Mr. Spencer said. Now he anticipates a gain of about 10 per cent.

Higher education in Maine has received 31 per cent more since 1983 because the governor and legislature believe it is integral to the development of the state's economy, said Patrick E. McCarthy, chancellor of the University of Maine.

Campus officials are working with state panels to chart Maine's manpower needs and to set priorities for science and technology research, he said. With its higher state aid the university has been able to raise faculty and staff salaries, which had been held down because of tight budgets.

With a 31-per-cent gain in appropriations over two years, "the California taxpayers are supporting the institutions quite well," said William Pickens, director of fiscal affairs of the California Postsecondary Education Commission.

"In many states higher education is looked at as a vehicle for improving the state's economy."

California's appropriation of $4.2-billion is the largest of any state's.

The increase represents a recovery from 1981-83, when faculty salaries were frozen and no obsolete equipment was replaced.

Those at private colleges are also sharing in the gains, Mr. Pickens said. "There's been a 20-per-cent increase in student financial aid this year from general funds, and most of that money goes to students at independent colleges and universities," he said. "We increased the number of awards and raised the amounts of them."

In Texas the outlook is "pretty grim, but not as bad as the figures indicate," said Kenneth H. Ashworth, commissioner of the Coordinating Board of the Texas College and University System.

Mr. Ashworth said that after the education appropriation was made, the legislature gave a 2.3-per-cent salary increase to all college employees. That money, roughly $37-million, has not yet been distributed to the campuses and is not counted in tax funds. In addition, the state gained about $105-million in increased tuition revenue, and the legislature reduced appropriations by that amount.

"If you add that all up, the campuses will have a small gain," he said.

The figures reflect Texas's troubled economy. "We're heavily dependent on oil and gas revenues, and with gas prices down, we're hurting," Mr. Ashworth said. "There's no question that very soon we'll have to look at some modifications in how we raise revenue."

Holding the Line in Washington

Washington, with its dependence on agriculture and the timber industry, has lagged behind the national economic recovery, and that accounts for its "hold-the-line" budget of the last two years, according to Norman Fischer, associate coordinator of the Washington Council for Postsecondary Education.

Appropriations increased 5 per cent over the last two years. "We've had no new initiatives, no new enrollments, and no salary increases," Mr. Fischer said, noting that with a high unemployment rate, tax revenues had dropped.

State officials are cautious about predicting gains for 1986-87. Mr. Pickens of California said he was doubtful that the current rate could be maintained.

"Because of the federal deficit and the unemployment rate," Mr. Pickens said, "there is a good deal of concern among the states about the future."

Nationwide, the appropriation per capita was $131.50. By state, it ranged from a high of $495.29 in Alaska to a low of $51.71 in New Hampshire.

When calculated per $1,000 of personal income, higher-education appropriations averaged $10.22. Alaska had the highest figure, $26.98, and New Hampshire the lowest, $3.90.

Up 140 Pct. in Decade

Over the last decade, appropriations increased 140 per cent nationwide. Adjusted for inflation, the increase was 19 per cent.

The adjusted gain from 1983-84 to 1985-86 was 10 per cent, and when inflation is taken into account, five states experienced a loss in support over the last two years, and in two the levels were unchanged.

Next year, Mr. Hines said, the Center for Higher Education will begin to collect figures on appropriations from sources other than state taxes, such as lotteries and special trust funds, and on local tax support, in an effort to give a fuller picture of aid to college and universities.

The full report, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1985-86*, will be available in mid-November from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. The report is free to association members and $3.50, prepaid, to others.